556. The supply of service schemes consist of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of rural and urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of tractors, diesel oil and electrical pump sets and Persian wheels under hire purchase system.

557. Under the Double Cropping programme, an extent of 10,835 acres in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was cultivated with kar ragi and paddy resulting in an estimated additional production of 5,418 tons of foodgrains.

558. A total extent of 77,220 acres of Government land was granted to the ryots for cultivation during the year, and this was estimated to have yielded about 7,122 tons of foodgrains.

559. A sum of Rs. 5,31,471 was granted by way of Land Improvement and Takavi loans to the ryots during the year to help them in their agricultural operations. Financial assistance to agriculturists.

560. All possible encouragement was given to the ryots in general in the production of subsidiary food crops. Educative Films on Food Production and improved methods of agriculture were screened at important meetings and conferences.

(iii) Civil Supplies

561. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Exports Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State. The Cotton Textiles (Transmissio nby Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, was re-imposed with effect from 19th May 1951.

562. The three agencies, *viz.*, nominees, wholesale cloth dealers and retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency. Multi-purpose co-operative societies organized all over the State were licensed to deal in cloth in wholesale. Circle co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions

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were liberally licensed as retail cloth dealers. There were 24 nominees, 420 wholesalers inclusive of 76 multi-purpose co-operative societies and more than 11,000 retailers doing cloth business in the State during the year.

563. Forty thousand two hundred and ninety bales of cloth were procured under allotment by the State nominees during the year. Consequent on the exports and free sales allowed to the Textile Mills by the Government of India, the supply of cloth to the State during the whole of previous year was only 34,118 bales. Since the Government of India directed the Textile Mills to make available for inland consumption 90 per cent of their packings with effect from April 1951 and later reduced the quantity allowed to Mills for free sale from one-third to one-fifth, there was improvement in the supply position of cloth during the year.

564. With a view to see that cloth reached the consumers in rural and urban parts easily, definite number of wholesalers were attached on population basis to each taluk to serve the needs of the area. The wholesalers are given uniform quotas and they are required to distribute whatever quantity they received to the retailers in their areas uniformly according to the quantitive limit fixed from time to time consistent with the supplies to the State. The retailers were permitted to purchase their quota of Local Mills as well as outside Mills cloth from any wholesaler in their respective districts.

565. Messrs. the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Calico Mills, the Mysore and Minerva Mills are running their retail showrooms and selling cloth to consumers in the State.

566. Forty-one wholesalers and 293 retailers, yarn licensees were current during the year. The basic allotment of yarn to the State was reduced from 1,484 to 1,000 bales per month from 1st January 1951.

567. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the year. The new cement plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, which was under repairs during the last quarter of the year 1950-51 was re-started in April 1951. The average monthly production of cement of the Bhadravati

Factory was about 6,000 tons. The Government of India allotted about 6,500 tons of cement per month to the State during the year besides making separate allotments for works connected with the "Grow More Food Scheme", construction of Refugee Quarters and other important industrial concerns, etc.

568. The distribution of control had been relaxed to permit the licensed cement stockists of Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement without permits to the *bona fide* consumers of their localities up to 100 bags per person, per month, since 5th December 1951 and the licensed dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell up to 50 bags per person since 29th November 1951.

569. The prices of cement had been reduced from time to time keeping the price of 'loose' cement stationary at Rs. 74-8-0 per ton, f.o.r. Broad gauge and Narrow gauge stations. There were 175 dealers at the close of the year licensed to deal both in local and Dalmia Brand cement.

570. The distribution of cement in the State was decentralised empowering the Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars to issue permits for cement up to 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags, respectively. With the increased output of cement at the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Palace Department was exempted from the levy of centage on all sales of cement made to that department as in the case of other Government departments.

571. The Mysore Drug Control Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 continued to be in force. The Government of of India have extended the Drugs Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of certain drugs.

572. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 remained in force during the year and it had a sobering effect upon the trade.

573. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, continued to be in force during the year and on account of this, prices of scheduled articles kept steady.

574. In view of the continued and easy supply of kerosene oil in adequate quantities, all controls over

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kerosene oil was removed from 17th October 1951 by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1948.

575. Prosecution proceedings were taken in 36 cases for violation of Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948. In 89 cases, licenses of retailers were cancelled The cloth quota of the 27 wholesale dealers was stopped and in respect of 84 cases warning was administered. The licenses of two wholesale dealers were also cancelled. In 483 cases, the retailers were either warned or their licenses suspended for a period ranging from one month to six months for violation of Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948.

576. Under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, three persons were fined Rs. 50 each and to undergo simple imprisonment for a day.

577. The entire administrative expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1·78 lakhs, while the receipts totalled to Rs. 7·04 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5·26 lakhs to Government.